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and Drug Regulations; Industrial Regulations; School Inspection; Eugenics.

The chapters on "Underlying Principles of Government", "The Executive", "The Judiciary", "Police Power", "Nuisances" and "Public Health Powers and Limitations", should be read by every Health Officer. In a number of places one finds briefly stated most instructive data on the evolution of modern problems of Public Hygiene. The emphasis laid by the author on the "new knowledge" serves in a striking way to bring out the complexity of the present-day problem as contrasted with that of but a few years ago. Throughout the book the discussions are clear and concise, and the bringing together, as the author has done, of matters almost inaccessible to the busy official or layman, justifies the opinion that the volume "fills a long felt want".

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THE PRICE ACT RELATING TO REAL ESTATE IN PENNSYLVANIA. By Roland R. Foulke, of the Philadelphia Bar. Pp. 330. Philadelphia: The George T. Bisel Company, 1914.

The author of this treatise is well known to every reader of the LAW REVIEW by reason of his many contributions to its volumes, and also to the Bar in general for his valuable work on *The Rule Against Perpetuities in Pennsylvania* (1909, published by the same firm). The present work in one sense may be said to be a supplement of that earlier work where he dealt with Section Ten of the Price Act relating to Accumulations.

The Price Act of 1853 is one of the most important statutes in this State and constantly assists in the free alienation of property. The cases in which the court has jurisdiction were not arranged in the Act in any logical order, but the author has made a very careful and complete analysis of them (pages 18, 19, 20 notes) and treats them accordingly. The keynote of the whole work is thoroughness and clear analysis. The most complicated sections of the Act are so analyzed into headings, divisions and sub-divisions that the reader has no trouble in finding his way about.

The first two chapters deal with a preliminary discussion and the facts which must be present to give the court jurisdiction. In chapter three, the author treats of the different methods the title of the land in question may be disposed of, by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, etc. In chapters four to eleven inclusive the legal disabilities of both the holder of and the title itself are dealt with. The next six chapters are devoted to questions which arise after the court has granted the petition, such as the amount of the security which is required, what happens to the purchase money in respect to its substitution for the land sold, the title of the purchaser and how it may be attacked, and the effect of a sale, either private or public, upon liens. In chapter fifteen the author treats at length the law as to sales in general in the Orphans' Court. The provision of the Act as to appeals is explained in chapter eighteen.

The author not only treats nearly every phase of the Act and cites authorities for its construction, but also points out in various places situations which the Act with its supplement does not cover and which should be provided for (See §81 for the situation of a husband where his wife has abandoned him, or is absent or unheard of for seven years, or is a habitual drunkard; see also §92). Concerning those portions of the Act for which authorities cannot be found, the author sometimes refuses to hazard his opinion as to what the law would be (See §§19, 24a, 108), and sometimes offers his opinion (See §§100, 150).

All through the work, the Act and the various supplements are cited in the notes. It is much easier to read the portion of the Act along with the author's discussion of it, than to be referred to some other part of the book where the whole Act is printed. The notes are very elaborate and most helpful. In the Appendix A, the Act and the supplements are printed with

references to those portions of the work where the matter is treated. In Appendix B, the author has collected a complete list of forms for petitions and decrees, to be used in the various proceedings under the Act, with explanation either by way of preliminary discussion or notes. There is also a very complete Table of Contents, and Index and a Table of Cases and Statutes. At the beginning of each chapter there is a complete outline of the various subjects treated and their sub-divisions. It is also pleasing to note that along with the other authorities, the author has cited several leading articles which have appeared in the *LAW REVIEW*. The use of leading articles in legal periodicals as authorities is becoming a well established method of citation among the recent authors.

The workmanship of the book is of a very high order, misprints being few and far between. This book can be well recommended to the profession, not only as an excellent contribution to legal literature, but also as a valuable tool to be used in everyday professional life.

D. D. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Pp. iv and 492. Chicago: edited by John F. Voigt, Secretary, 1914.

This book contains a detailed report of the proceedings of the Illinois State Bar Association at its thirty-eighth annual meeting held on May 27 and 28, 1914. The most interesting feature of the book is the publication of the addresses delivered at this meeting: "The Enforcement of Law", by Robert McMurdy, Esq.; "The Administration of Justice", by Hon. William Renwick Riddell, a frequent contributor to the *LAW REVIEW*; "Enforcement of Law: One Way to Make It Better", by John B. Winslow, Esq., and "Law Schools and Reform in Procedure", by Henry M. Bates, Esq. These addresses are well worth reading and it is fortunate for the Bench and Bar that they have been published.

E. W. M.